

EDWARD EVERETT HALE PASSES AWAY

STRIKE BOSS THREATENS SOME MORE

MAKING CALLS ON PLANTERS TO INVESTIGATE DEMANDS AND
DECLARES FOUR THOUSAND MEN WILL STRIKE ON HAWAII ON
MONDAY UNLESS SUGAR MEN CONSIDER SITUATION — ROASTS
CONSUL UYENO AND THE HAWAII SHINPO.

The strike situation remains unchanged today with the plantations on which strikers still holdout apparently able to carry on their business indefinitely with strikebreakers. The men now out include the strikers who started first, and while they are disappointed at the evident failure of their plans, they don't like to admit losing, and may hold out a while or scatter to other plantations, or even leave the country. In the meantime leader Makino, in a statement given below claims to be able to start all sorts of strikes on other islands. While the strike is by no means over yet, those best informed expect it to peter out from now on and Makino's previous failures discount his present boasts.

The Japanese laborers on every plantation on the island of Hawaii are ready to walk out on strike for higher wages at a moment's notice," said Fred Makino, leader of the strike, this morning.

"On Monday morning next, unless the planters, who are most of them men of some education and therefore supposed to have enough sense to investigate before they call a man a thief, or a thug and an agitator, make some move to take up for consideration the just demands of the strikers on Oahu, four thousand Japanese, that being the number working on three plantations on Hawaii, will go on strike.

"The whole thing has been thoroughly systematized and the situation on Hawaii, as far as the management of this strike campaign is concerned, is arranged like an electric switch-board. The pressure on a button, as it were, will be the signal for a certain plantation to strike. Another button and another strike. Touch a third button and three plantations are paralyzed and four thousand men refuse to go to work in the mills or in the cane fields, and the planters can pocket their losses. They have no excuse. They will not even do the decent thing and give the strikers a hearing.

"VICTIMS OF FALSE PROMISES." "I tell you that the planters have foolishly set their faith on false and empty promises and hot-air. Why, I have it on the best of authority that the planters were even on the point, a week or so back, to grant certain concessions in the way of increased pay to the plantation laborers, when the editor of the Hawaii Shinpo loomed up as a shining star for their supposed salvation and declared to them that he, even he, could break the strike, and he went so far as to declare that he could do it in a certain number of days. He hasn't done it and he won't do it. The Japanese will not be treated as they are being treated. They are entitled to some consideration. They were brought here by the planters and they must be treated at least with some humanity. It is easy enough to say I am a thug and an agitator, in capital letters, but that doesn't break the strike and will not accomplish anything. What good does it do for the planters to get a newspaper to continually yell Thug and Agitator and misrepresent the facts without even taking the trouble to investigate to find out if the strike is led by thugs and agitators. It doesn't frighten the strikers. They can't read English.

"CONSUL 'BUTTING IN.'" "Japanese Consul Uyeno declared at the start that he had nothing to do with the strike, that it was purely a matter between the employees and the plantation people. If he meant that, why is he now butting in and telling the strikers to go to work or getting the priests to tell them to go to work. If he wants to butt in, why is it that he does not go to the planters and urge them to give the strikers a hearing? Why should he take one side more than another? Why should he work for the planters more than for the strikers, his own countrymen?

"As Japanese Consul, as all Japanese do, I respect Uyeno, but I must say that he will be the worse for the way he is acting in this strike matter. He will have to answer to his government for the way he does things.

"FANCY INSPECTION." "The Consul goes down to each plantation to 'investigate,' that's what he calls it, conditions, and this is the way he does it. Instead of going down to a plantation on a week day when

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INTER-ISLAND NEW STEAMER

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED VESSEL FOR COAL CARRYING LIKELY—
WOULD BE BUILT IN ENGLAND — BRING COAL TO HONOLULU
AND CARRY LUMBER OR WHEAT FROM NORTHWEST TO COL-
ONIES—COMPANY IN FINANCIAL CONDITION TO HANDLE EASILY

The erection of the new coal load discharging plant of the Inter-island steamship company, which is now being used for the first time by the steamer Yeddo, is likely to mean that the local company will branch out into the international freight traffic as well as the work between the islands of this Territory. It has been shown and particularly as the result of the lesson being taught by the discharging of the Yeddo, that the Inter-island should handle its own coal business between this city and Newcastle. This will in all probability mean that the local company will build a new steamer, of 5000 tons or more capacity to bring fuel to Honolulu.

It is understood that the Inter-island directors have talked over the scheme already and that they have even gone so far as to have plans made of a steamer which will be able to handle coal at a much cheaper rate than the vessels which are in general use. The best talked of is of British register and built in England particularly for the work. She will, if decided on, carry coal from Australia to this city, then running to the Northwest, where she can pick up a cargo of lumber or wheat for the return trip to the Colonies. The idea of having her constructed in England is that she can be built there for a fraction of what she would cost here, and the expenses of her crew would be greatly reduced for the same reason, as the British maritime laws are much easier than those of the United States.

In saying that the Yeddo has taught the local company a lesson in the matter of discharging, an explanation is needed. The local company has built a modern plant for handling coal, but with a steamer such as the Yeddo, its usefulness is greatly impaired. Part of the coal in the Yeddo is in her tanks and must be first taken out and placed in her hold before it can be scooped up in the big dipper, which closely resembled a clam shell dredge in its action. This means two handlings. Another matter of importance is that the conveyors are stationary and when one hatch is completed the vessel must be shifted, which then throws out the work on the other hatches.

The new vessel, if it is decided to build her, will be on the plan of the big ore carrying freighters, that is her deck will be a continuous hatch, as nearly as possible, so that the conveyors can work all the time. There will be no 'tween decks, but the coal will completely fill up the hold, with only such bulkheads as are required by law for the safety of the vessel. Discharging from such a vessel would be a matter of ease and speed.

The Inter-island company has plenty of money to go ahead with the building of a vessel of the type mentioned, which would probably cost in the vicinity of \$225,000. The surplus on hand is a very large one and the financing of the matter is something which would not require outside assistance.

How The Big Fair Was Opened

SEATTLE (Wash.), June 1.—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which cost \$10,000,000 and the first sod of which was turned exactly two years ago, was officially opened at noon with fitting splendor and ceremony with a great multitude in attendance. The military parade, the speeches, President Taft's signal, the magic response—all were carried out exactly as planned. Even the sun which had shone fitfully during the morning, came out at noon to take part in the general rejoicing and flooded the beautiful fair grounds with light.

When the 6 o'clock whistles blew to-night 79,549 paid admissions were registered at the gates. In spite of the close quarters at the entrance gates, this crowd surged in and had it not been for rain, which began falling at 8 o'clock tonight, at least 100,000 would have been passed through the gates.

When James J. Hill was introduced in the opening exercises a tumult ensued that recalled the demonstrations for favorites at national political conventions, except that here 40,000 people were cheering, quite spontaneously, for one man, who waited several minutes before he could begin his address. The management in their nicely calculated programme had omitted to count on this ovation, and when President Taft pressed the golden key at noon and touched off the big signal gong he cut short Bishop Keator's benediction.

APPLAUSE FOR JAPANESE. A striking feature of the parade was the popular applause for the Japanese from the cruisers Aso and Soya. The arrival at the reviewing stand of Vice-Admiral Ijichi and his staff gave the first opportunity to the waiting thousands to cheer. A few minutes later Admiral Uriel Sebree, commanding the Pacific Squadron, appeared with his staff. A great shout went up as the Americans walked down the plat-

form to greet the Japanese. Admiral Sebree advanced toward Admiral Ijichi and held out his hand, which was instantly grasped by the scarred veteran from the Orient. This expression of amity by representatives of the two great nations was the signal for another long outburst of cheering. The American and Japanese officers were then introduced all around.

The committee in charge of the parade at the last moment reversed the order of the American and Japanese sailors, and put the Americans in front. The Americans received the tribute that everywhere is given to the Navy, but the cheering was greatest when the brown men came before the stand. The American officers enthusiastically applauded them, as the Japanese, in a milder but equally sincere way, had done when the Americans had passed a moment before. After disembarkment luncheon was served to the Japanese and American sailors in the Formosa teahouse, one of the Japanese government buildings.

TOASTS OF THE DAY. The closing event of the day was a banquet to distinguished guests to-night, given in the New York building. The toasts were: "To Visiting Governors;" Address of welcome, Governor M. E. Hay, Washington; response, Secretary of States C. N. McArthur, of Oregon, representing Governor Benson. "To Visiting Mayors;" Address of welcome, Mayor John F. Miller, Seattle; response, Mayor David S. Rose, Milwaukee. "To the Press;" Address by Colonel Alden J. Blethen; response, J. E. Norcross, Vancouver (B. C.) World. "To the Navy;" Address of welcome, Admiral Uriel Sebree, United States Navy; response, Admiral Ijichi, Imperial Japanese navy. "To the Army;" Response by Colonel T. C. Woodbury, United States Army. "To Our Canadian

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Father Clement Is Dead

AGED AND BELOVED PRIEST, 45
YEARS IN HAWAII, PASSES
OUT.

Seventy-seven years on earth, over half a century in soul service, forty-five years in the Hawaiian Islands, Father Clement, grown tired, was taken by death early this morning at the Catholic Mission.

Hundreds in Honolulu will miss the presence of the ministering priest who every day, was to be seen, afoot or on his horse with bulgy saddlebags full of the paraphernalia of the sanctuary; he who every day visited the sick and injured in the hospital, not missing a single day while in this community from the time it was a village until it assumed the dignity of a city, until on April 3 he was "laid up."

Bent and gray, but persisting in good works until he had to lie down upon his bed, he was welcome in hundreds of homes and an inspiration to thousands who saw him upon the highway, in the cottage or in the dim religious light of the historic old cathedral.

Born in the northern part of France on June 9, 1832, Father Clement was exactly 77 years of age when he passed away. He came to the "Sandwich Islands" as a deacon in 1863 and went first to the island of Hawaii with Father Damien, he of blessed Molokai memory. In 1882 Father Clement came to Honolulu and remained here. On Hawaii he was in charge of the work in Kohala, Puna and Kau. Coming to Honolulu he took charge of St. Louis College which was then where the Iolani school now stands. Indeed, one of the present buildings of Iolani College, and the old fountain in the front yard, were originals of the first St. Louis College.

Later Father Clement took charge of St. Louis College on the present site of that institution and was there till the Brothers came.

In this city, then, he was assistant priest in the cathedral and had charge of Kalia, Moanalua and Punahou chapels. He was a visitor not only at the Queen's Hospital, but at the asylum for the insane, the prison and the Kalia receiving station.

Passing away without suffering, Father Clement was conscious up to last evening. Father Stephen and two of the Brothers were at the bedside.

Father Clement's only relative is a nephew who is a Jesuit missionary in the island of Ceylon, India.

Tomorrow morning in the cathedral on Fort Street there will be celebrated a solemn requiem mass, following which the remains will be interred in the King street cemetery.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY

Being the celebration of Hawaii's greatest king, Kamehameha the conqueror; Manager Congdon of the Park Theater has arranged to put on a special program, one appropriate for the day. There will be views of events of the days of the great kings. These are the finest views obtainable and should be of great interest to all. Watch the papers tomorrow for further particulars.

SATURDAY MORNING SPECIALS. Note the Sachs Saturday morning specials to encourage early buying. Great money saving opportunities for those who will take advantage of them.

TENGU JAPAN RICE. The Tengu Japan Rice, a direct import from the fields of Japan which K. Yamamoto of Hotel street has received, is considered the best rice in Japan. Mr. K. Yamamoto is starting a rice mill here and expects a large trade.

Jack Bergstrom, piano tuner formerly with Bergstrom Music Co. Telephone 581. P. O. Box 40.

SENATE CHAPLAIN DIES IN BOSTON

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

BOSTON, June 10.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the United States Senate and prominent as both a churchman and author, died here today.

TAFT DECORATES WRIGHT BROTHERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—President Taft presented the Wright brothers with the medal of the Hero Club today.

FEDERAL PROBE IN SUGAR TRUST

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Federal grand jury is investigating the methods by which the American Refining Company acquired the control of the Pennsylvania Refining Company.

GENERAL SMITH MET BY CAVALRY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—General James Smith, Governor-General of the Philippines, was welcomed with ceremony when he reached this city today. He was escorted to his hotel by a troop of cavalry.

526 PASSENGERS SAVED FROM SEA

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Spanish ship Antonio Lopez is ashore on Fire Island. Her 526 passengers have all been rescued.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10.—A parade of ten thousand Confederate veterans was reviewed here today by General Fred Grant.

Judge Robinson this morning ordered the ancillary administrator of the estate of Mary Dame Hall, deceased, pay to the Territory the sum of \$5818.76 as the income tax due. This follows a recent decision of the Supreme Court.

GET IT TODAY. Do not neglect your family. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is sure to be needed when last expected. It costs but a small amount to keep this medicine always on hand and it is economy. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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PATENT AND VICI KID—Oxford ties, narrow widths; regular, \$2.50 and \$3.00 to go at \$1.20.

SOROSIS AND QUEEN QUALITY—Lace Shoes, splendid quality, narrow width; regular, \$3.00 and \$4.00, will sell at \$1.45.

SOROSIS OXFORD TIES—In kid and patent leather, broken lines. Sizes, 2 1/2 to 8; regular \$3.50 and \$4.00; now, \$2.45.

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LADIES' CANVAS TIES—In Blue, Lavender and Green, beautiful lasts and exquisite shades, will go at \$1.20.

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